NASHVILLE DAILY UNION

VOL I.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

MOTEN MUCH HARTH, Mapie WILLIAM BRASE, Noorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshat.

Legacy Merchaft-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tuntur, and James A. Steele. Clerks of the Market-dollar Chambley, or office, first Jos. L. Ryan, second ; and John Weldick, third. Tor Assence-William Driver, Becomes Callester-A. D. Blunkland Water Tox Collector-E. B. Garrett.

Tonner-R. Renry. Bland Master-Thomas Leake. Superintendent of the Warhhome-J. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyalt. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Bosbury. Seaton of the Genelevy-T. H. McBride. Stroit Orecony -1. L. Stewart. City Affarary-John McPhail Smith-

CITY COUNCIL

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brinn, President ; J. E. Kewman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheutnara, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Cole, Jas. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Gready.

STANDING COUNTYPERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Figuree-Enowies, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets-Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien, sydeid, Cheatham and Claiberge.

Where-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, Mayneld and Sloan. Schools-Cheatham, Maybeld and Knowles. Fire Department-Gready, Driver and Newman. Gas-Driver, Cheatbam and Dayle. Constery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Market House-Boberts, Stewart and Turner. Starm—Hough, Claiborne and Davis. Springs-Hough Clatherne and Brien. Workhouse Chestham, Mayfield and Knowles. Improvements and Rependitures-Cole, Sorvel and

Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Terner. Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. For The Board of Aldermen mosts the Tuesdays ext preceding the second, and fourth Thursdays in oh mouth, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Ceptain-John Baugh. First Lieutenand-Win. Varbrough. Second Lieutenant-John H Davis. Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Da is, Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William ayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett, bert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew you, David Vater, and Charles Hulitz.

The Police Court is opened every morning ar o'elock.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherif-James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hob a and J. K. Buchanan. Register-Phinens Garrett.

Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor. Covener-N H. Belcher Runger-John Corbitt. Resence Collector J. G. Belley. Resirond Ton Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Kashville Districe-John D. Gower ed J. E. Newman

COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon, James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in ich month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of he Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monsy in January, April, July and October.

The Court meets the first Monday in March

For The Court meets the first Monday in April Au-

CIRCUIT COURT. Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter. Climb-David C. Love.

nd September. CRIMINAL COURT. Judge-Hon. William K. Turner. Clerk-Charles E. Diggens.

ut and December. CHANCERY COURT. Chanceflor-Hon. Samuel D. Friergon.

Clerk and Master-J. E. Ginaves. The Court meets the first Monday in May and

I. O. O. F. MR F. Hron, Grand Secretary, should be addressed at Noshville, Tean.

Tennesses Lodge, No. 1-Meets every Tucolay Eveng, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sumer streets. The officers for the present term, are: S. Lestieur, N.G.; J. E. Milin, V.S.; J. L. Weakley, retary ; L. E. Spain, Treasurer.

Trains Lodgs, No. 10-Meets at the name place ery Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. apbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, oretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiles Lodge, No. 90-Meets at their Hall, on South erry street, every Friday Evening. The officers a: O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James yatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallery, Treasurer

Aurera Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Moste at the il, corner of Union and Summer streets, every areday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary o, Sathrle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encomposent, No. 1-Meets at the above Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month te officers are: J. E. Mills, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P. F. Fuller, S.W.; Pater Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. de, Scribe : B. S. Cutter, Treasurer

Olice Brauch Emeringment, No. 4-Meets at the our Half on the second and fourth Wednesday thes of each month. The officers are: Jss. T. Bei., Honey Apple, H.P., L. Moker, S.W.; B. Fried-, J.W.: Charles Etraher, Scribe; J. N. Ward,

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY - Confinued.

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Pers Hondmarkers on Rigo errett. Gen. Negley

Derrich-Bendquarters on summer street (Dr. Ford's residence) W. H. Sidall, Mal. 16th U. S. In-fastry, A. A. G. Proved Marskal-disadquarters at the Capital. A. Gillers, Col. 1st Tron. Infantry. Chief Assistant Quarterspector - Headquarters on

ommanding.

Cherry street | No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingliam. Assistant Quartermanter-No -- Cherry street: Capt. R. Sterenson.

Assistant Quartermenter-Vine street, near Mrs. Polic's rendence. Cupt. R. N. Lenib. Assistant Quartermenter-No. 87, Market atreet.-Capt. J. M. Hale.

Chief Countier-y-Headquarters, No. 19, First et. Capt. R. Manfeely. Commissery of Substitutes - Repail atrest. Capt. H Acting Commissary of Substatence-Corner of Brund

and College streets. Limit Charles Allen. Medical Director - Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old cardence.) Surgeon, E. Swift. Medical Purergor's Office-Church street, Masonic Building. J. R. Piretz, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky In fantry, Acting Medical Porveyor.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NASHVILLE UNION.

The Namiville Usion was commenced a few weeks, since, for the purpose of opposing the Bebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to secede. It holds as friends all who support, and as feen all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Freedom and Nationality.

With rebets and traits has no compromise to make, it contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance thereof as the Surrang Law of the Lasp, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the centrary notwish-standing.

standing.

It contends for the Union of the States, because without it the preservation of our liberties and institutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring a Union must perish, no matter by what name it be

e Union must perish, no matter by what name it be ad.

To the people of Tonnessee, ever renowment for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rapel despotism at Richmend by a perdious Governor and corrept Legislature, and who have folt so heavily the awful curse of treaton and amarchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of robel office holders, Vigilance Committees, and Minute Men, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avariches men who have plotted our rain for their own aggrandisement be fastened to the nillory of shame, no matter how high their "kinn in scalety, let it be shown how the sef-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading maranding bands of free-booters and moss-troopers over our State, kidnapping negroes, assains horses and cattle, breaking into houses, burning railread bridges and care, and murdering maranese citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern compirators, now directiate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will assured to the truth. now circulate freely through every neighborhood, and our cause will arsuredly triumph. Will not loyal men everywhere aid us in the dissemination of facts and the advocacy of Free Government?

Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds,

Daily Un	lon, single copy, per annum,
	clubs of ten, each.
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34.	clubs of teg, each
	single copy
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All communications on business with the Office, will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION. and all communications to the Editor will be address. to S. C. MERCER Editors of loyal newspapers will the us a great kind

cose by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tourcessee for months to fome will be highly interesting to all lovers of their country and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the earliest and most reliable history of these events.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Changes may be made periodically when agreed upon; but every such change will involve extra expense, to be paid for by the advertiser.

e charged for the excess,

Marriage and Funeral Notices, When exceeding five lines, will be charged at the usual advertising rates.

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Cash required in advance for all advertisements.

unless by special agreement. We, the understgood, have this day adopted the

above rates, to which we bind cornelves strictly to WM. CAMEBON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputal.

Nassyrus, Tenn., July 12, 1862.

Nashville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Denderick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT 25, 1862

The Farce of the Age.

designed for a caricature on legislation :

THE OFFER OF THE PERS NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPT TO THE NORTHWEST.

The following curious reports were presented to the rebel House of Representatives on the 26th ult :

MAJORITY BEFORT.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to relating to the true policy of the war, treaty stipulations at the close of the and recommending to the President the war. issuance of a proclamation touching the free navigation of the Mississippi and its to the conduct of the war are not appro-tributaries, and the opening of the market of prints matters of investigation by the the South to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States upon certain terms and conditions, have had the same under consideration, and now report back said resolutions, with one or two slight amendments, and recommend that they be

adopted. The expediency of conducting the war ble activity, and of carrying that war ar ns which is now in progress. In the prosecution of the war. present condition of affairs it is quite manifest that, in order to bring the santo an early termination, it will be necessary that every portion of our army boldness and heroic energy which are so certain to secure to our arms the most

signal success. like adequate punishment.

the President as that described in the the old Union. And the city of New York resolutions referred to them, at such time | would be induced to pause in her course of folas he shall deem expedient, could not but by and wickedness toward the Confedera be attended with the most salutary ef- States if assured that they would confer upon fects. It is an undoubted fact that the her the privilege of conducting their commer government at Washington, aided by un- cial affairs, and enriching herself upon the scrupulous local demagogues in the proceeds of her labor. Northwestern States, has succeeded to a considerable extent in deluding the people former government, an annual profit of of that region into a general belief that, not less than \$100,000 upon Southern pendence, it is the intention of the gov- be laid aside when assured that their Seates to shut them out from the free ceeds of Southern labor. But the undernavigation of the Mississippi river and signed do not hesitate to repel the sugits great tributaries; and though the gestion that the people of the South are Provisional Congress of these States long | willing to purchase peace by such a sacago emphatically negatived this idea by rifice of their rights, and by so degrading well-known acts of formal legislation, a concession to Northern cupidity. To yet your committee is assured that the be respected, our course must be firm and delusion of this subject still continues to our legislation rational and just. exist among the people of the Northwest, At an early period after the organizaand that the gross misapprehension in tion of the government of the Confedergendered and kept in existence by wick- river, with certain salutary restrictions. ed and designing men, has operated most. The policy of the government has not have of late become exceedingly active inevitable tendency would be to prolong in their endeavors to discourage and sup- the war. press the ferocious war spirit heretofore

marked success. Such a proclamation as that recom- tion of the war.

mended in the resolutions referred to this committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency greatly to strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be cal- House, are believed to be delusive. The unculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the States of the South, withdraw them altimately altogether from their present injurious political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to dictale the terms of a just and honorable peace from the Our readers will enjoy a hearty laugh through whose influence mainly has this wicked over the following documents which seem and unnatural war been thus fur kept in pro-

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, beg leave to dissent from the report of the majority upon certain resolutions referred to the committee, touching the issuing by the President of a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, tendering to them the free navigation of whom was referred certain resolutions the Mississippi river and advantageous

> It is submitted that subjects relating priate matters of investigation by the

But waving this consideration, the undersigned totally dissent from the views of the majority touching the duties of this House. It is a work of supererogation for this body to undertake to decide and to declare the mode of conducting the war. It is a question involving conin which we are engaged with all possi- sequences of vital moment, legitimately pertaining to the functions of the Exinto the enemy's country, so soon as the ecutive, and those who have been chosen same shall be found practicable, is be- to lead our armies. But if such duty were, lieved to be now universally admitted by in fact, devolved upon this body, as is all enlightened men who have given their implied by the report of the majority, attention to the subject. It is evident it would be in violation of all the rules that we must rely alone upon our own of enlightened warfare to unfold the plan energies for success in the struggle of which it is designed to pursue in the

It is believed that thus far the Executive has availed himself of the means guinary struggle in which we are engaged | placed at his disposal for conducting the war in the manner most judicious and effective; and that in the signal success should be kept in a state of constant which has attended our struggle for the readiness for active exertion, and that no maintenance of the independence of the opportunity should be neglected of strik- Confederate States will be found suffiing the forces of the enemy, wherever to cient reason for leaving him, without in-be found upon Southern soil, with that

imposed by the constitution.

The undersigned dissent from the recommendation that this government It is equally manifest that the enemy should tender to a portion of the citizens will never be willing to desist from the of the government with whom we are at unjust and ferocious war which they are war exclusive commercial privileges .now waging until the evils and inconve- It is not the part of wisdom to commit niences thereof shall have been brought our government to any fixed policy in home fully to themselves. When our advance Legislation should not be anvaliant and disciplined armies (enhanced | ticipated, but should be shaped by existin numbers and in strength, as it is hoped ing events. If a deviation from this plain they will shortly be) shall have once suggestion of wisdom be advised in the found their way to the heart of the ene- present instance upon the idea of the influmy's country, and have inflicted a just ence of an appeal to the self-interest of the retaliation upon those who have so ruth- inhabitants of the Northwestern States. lessly ravaged our territories, pillaged it should not be forgotten that the same arour towns and desolated our homes, it is gument might with equal propriety, be actto be reasonably expected that even they dressed to the inhabitants of the New England will at last be able to discern the rank States. The manufacturers of that section injustice and brutal cruelty which they would be conciliated by pledges that a discriminating tariff would at the close of the perpetration of which they have not hostilities, be put into speedy operation been heretofore subjected to anything for building up their interests; and shipowners would be propitiated by pledges Your committee are well satisfied that that they would be permitted to perform the issuing of some such proclamation by | the carrying trade of the South as under

should we succeed in our struggle for inde- trade. Their implements of war will ernment and people of the Confederate coffers shall be filled with the pro-

ragard to the intentions and policy of the ate States a law was passed declaring Confederate States of America, thus en- the free navigation of the Mississippi effectively in prompting the people of the been changed on this subject. It is pre-Northwestern States (so closely connect- sumed to have been known to the inhabed with the South heretofore, both by itants of the Northwestern States before geographical and political ties), to con- they embarked in a wicked and unjustitribute freely, both in men and money, flable war against the people of the Conto the prosecution of a war which, if suc- federate States. To proclaim this policy cessful on the part of those with whom it at the present time, coupled with offers originated, would be eventually as disas- of their lucrative trade, in the manner trous in its effects to the people of the suggested by the majority, would be, in Northwestern States themselves as to the highest degree, derogatory to the digthose of the Confederate States of Amer- nity of the government. It would bring ica. It is gratifying to discover that upon it the imputation of pusillanimity. high-spirited and intelligent public men. It would be accepted by the enemy as a

The undersigned are firm in the opinraging among their fellow-citizens, and ion that the most effective mode of conhave been already attended with the most tending to the enemy propositions of reconciliation, but in the vigorous prosecu-

The signs of returning rouses, indicating a desire for peace among the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, upon the discovery which the majority has congratulated the dersigned regret to say that they have not been able to discern them. But, in the event of the actual existence of these affeged pacific indications, it is clear that they are the result, not of temperizing expedients on the part of the government ifestation of purpose to prosecute the war with vigor and effect.

· For these reasons the undersigned dissent from the views of the majority, and ask the concurrence of the House in the opinion that they should be rejected. E. BARKSDALE,

J. R. MoLman, W. R. SMITH.

Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Juquino Cause of the Maryland Invasion.

FREDERICK, Oct. 6 .- The secret relative to who were the cause of the rebels in-vading Maryland is Leginning to leak out. The rebels have become so disgusted with the lies and promises held out to them by the tory citizens of Maryland, that, to revenge themselves, they now be-

gin to tell all they know. A number of rebel officers, among them the Adjutant-General of General Lee's staff, while the rebels were in this vicinity, took lodging with a very worthy Union farmer by the name of J. H. Finney, residing some three miles below Fraderick. While here, they conversed freely among themselves, and were very much vexed at the manner in which they had been received by the citizens of Maryland. In fact they came to the conclusion they have no friends in Maryland. This was a positive fact, as the very men who had invited them turned their backs to them.

One of Gen. Lee's aids took a paper from his pocket, with over one hundred names thereon, at the same time stating these men wrote to us, and it was by their assurances we came here, and now nothing for us." The mass of the names more, and a few men residing in Hagers-A pin hole was opposite each man's name

kell, Bob Johnson, George Hanson, A. B. | the present war as no State is recorded Hansen, Dr. W. T. Wootten, John Ritch, to have done in ancient or modern histo-Mr. Ross, John Neef. Fred Markell marched away with the

rebel horde, and appears to be the only man among them with a grain of spirit. John Neef is the proprietor of the City Hotel, now used as a hospital. He closed his house against the rebels, because they could not give him gold. In fact, he made several get up from his table when he found they had no other money but Confederate scrip.

The rebel officer, a little excited and somewhat emphatic in his speech, after speaking of the above eleven tories in rather a severe manner, wound up by saving, "Now, then, - them they shut their doors on us."

Howell Cobb, while here at Frederick, was drunk from the day he entered the disgusted many of the rebel officers, who did not attempt to conceal their contempt | able or unwilling to do-she is not only at his behavior. He attempted to make a speech on the day the rebels retired, in front of Markell's dry goods store, and wound up his drunken tirade with "if any frue and loyal Marylander is insulted or molested by the Yankee sympathizers (hiccup) in this town, when I case separately (hiccup) and see they get satisfaction (hiecup)." Poor Howell was an honored guest of the Markell

We get nothing further from Buell and Bragg. Probably we may hear of one or both of them in a few days. Evidently a vast deal of dissatisfaction exists among our people, and we are not surprised at Confident expectations are disappointed. High hopes are blasted. Every one feels that things have occurred which there were means to prevent and which should have been prevented. But let us be patient, bear and scrutinize all the facts bearing upon the case, and then pronounce the judgment that shall seem to be deserved. We still hope to find that no confidence has been misplaced.

Bragg is by this time, we presume, in Tennessee. We are anxious to learn whether he is followed across the line by Buell. If he is not, we shall no doubt hear soon of his striking a heavy blow somewhere. His army cannot afford to lie idle. It is far too great for that. But where it will go is the question. One of the Atlanta papers says that the Chattancoga Railroad is in full running orin several of the Northwestern States confession of conscious weakness, and its | der to within fifteen miles of Nashville. If this is true, is there not danger that Bragg may get to Nashville and capture it with an overwholming force before the necessary reinforcements will be sent the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. We that their honest and patriotic efforts quering a peace is not to be found in ex- forward to the gallant Negley's support? | think a Court of Inquiry would be quite

we have just lost?

From the Saltimore Americal,

Virginia on the Stool of Repentance.

Virginia is just now particularly unfortunate; not alone in being vaten out, burned gut, plundered, robbed, her citisens slain in battle, and cursed by the presence of "partisan rangers." Neither is it enough that she has incurred -as a State-some ten or fifteen million dollars of indebtedness; her capital made one of the Confederate States, but of its man- vast hospital; her trade altogether ruined; her ancient fame tarnished. All this, it seems, she might stand; but, horror of horrors! she is not appreciated by her visitors, the Cotton States magnates!

In a late correspondence between the rebel Secretary of War and Gen. John B. Floyd, the former takes occasion to arraign the latter, and through him the State of Virginia, for interfering with Confederate enlistments. In other words, the central tyranny at Richmond hauls Virginia over the coals because the latter will not suffer it to come into her camp -the "Virginia line"-and carry off men, Floyd being the representative of State Rights in the scuille concerning jurisdiction. But let us hear the Richmond Examiner in relation to the grievances suffered by Virginia, when it comments on Floyd's broadside fired at the rebel War Department through a Gen. Richardson. We quote from the issue of the 6th of the present month:

"Gen. Floyd's retort is of such a character as to set the matter at rest. But the whole correspondence is an apt illustration of that opposition and annoyance which this State's authority and army has to suffer from those who abuse the power of the Confederacy at Richmond.

Such a piece of arrogance would never have been ventured on had it not been encouraged by the submissiveness and truckling temper of some persons in the Legislature. Such a correspondence, for instance, between the State of Georgia, which quietly prohibits the enforcement of the conscript law in its limits, and the Confederate Government which pocketed the prohibition, will never see the they are our worst enemies; they will do | light, for it will never be undertaken. On the other hand, the carnestness and simon this paper were residents of Balti- plicity with which Virginia has sacrificed everything for the success of the Confedetown, and eleven residents of Frederick. rate Government in this war has been grossly abused. Virginia is the object on the list who resided in Frederick. of endless imposition. But there are The officer was particularly severe on limits to everything, and the patience of these eleven, whose names are as follows:
Hon. Richard M. Marshall, ex-Judge potition of affronts. This Commonwealth G. M. Potts, Robert Y. Stokes, Fred. Marry. But that same pride and courage which has caused her to make and support these sacrifices are the very traits which render such insults as these less supportable here than would elsewhere

"Virginia furnished nearly all of the arms, ammunition, and accontrements that won the battles of Bethel and Manassas. She gave the Confederate serrice, from her own armories and stores, 75,000 rifles and muskets, 233 pieces of artillery, a magnificent armory containing all the machinery necessary for manufacturing arms on a large scale. Yet, now, when Virginia, after draining her arms-bearing population to the dregs in the service of the Confederacy, raises a force of her own people to drive the enemy town until he left, and his antics quite from her western border-what the Confederate Government has been either unwithout the slightest assistance from the magazines of the Confederacy; her agents are not only compelled to search every town, village, and country house for old arms, which they must repair in the best way they wan in a temporary armory, but her constituted civil authorities are come back (hiccup) I will take up each subjected to delly impertinence and continual opposition of creatures who were never heard of except while engaged in that occupation endorsed by men who were holding commissions in the Union army long after Virginia seized on Harper's Ferry and Gosport."

Thirty Thousand Straggiers - Let them be Disgraced.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Winchester, states with sorrow that if it had not been for stragglers who deserted their ranks, the victory of Sharpsburg would have been the most complete of the war. Al least 20,000 men disgraced themselves by fleeing from the field in the face of the enemy, and what is worse than all, a large portion of them were brass on the collars of their coats, and straps upon their shoulders. It is said that General Lee intends having every man, who bears the title of an officer, that deserted his post on that trying occasion, brought before a drum-head court-martial, and if possible, have them cashiered and placed in the front ranks, with a musket The stragglers, it is said, now number 30,000.—Grenada Appeal, Oct. 9th.

A Court of Inquiry was ordered recently at Washington City for Gen. Geo. W. Morgan to investigate his course in When shall we have another such op- as well employed in investigating the portunity to catch a huge rebel army as cause of his not having been reinforces. in his perilous position .- Low Jour,